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Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railway 4 pc
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Chicago, Hammond & Western R'y 6 pc
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Belt Railroad common stock.
Merchants' National Bank stock.
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. Correspondence Solicited.

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JOHN S. TARKINGTON - - Manager

"Of tooth newders, as of foods," said a dentist

as precipitated chalk, and what you add to the chall is only added to make it pleasanter in the The less you add the better. A little ris root is enough to give the chalk a delightil flavor; but in the expensive powders a host things are added-this to cause saponification, so that there will be a foam; that for odor comething else for color, and so on. Avoid these pretty powders; make your own plain one

YOUNG MAN AND THE JOB HE GOT.

How He Began to Become a Railroad President.

Atlanta Constitution. It all occurred in the Atlanta railroad world, and it so happened that the Constitution man was in on the first chapter.

It was this way: One of the officials of the road sat in his chair ictating to a young man the while he sorted, with skillful hands and a quick eye, certain typewritten sheets of brownish paper that in the railroad world mean orders. "It will be impossible to hold 39 for the time you suggest, but if you can guarantee 125 we will run a second section that will make the Eastern connections."
The dry monotone of the dictator was broken by the appearance of a clerk in the doorway, who, with a pause, announced a waiting visitor. The face of the official wore a bored expression as he finished the letter and then touched an electric button for the caller to be shown in.

"How are you?" he said, affably, as he greeted the first of the two personages. "What's the Why, I've got a boy here who wants to be a railroad president," was the response, "and I want you to make one out of him. "By appointment or promotion?" asked the railroad official, trying hard to look pleasant, no matter how painful.

"Well, the material's a little raw for the first," the father laughed, "and I reckon the sudden change would be a little stiff on Willy. Shake hands with him, anyway. The official and the raw material got together as directed and the former sized up the latter from his patents to the well-defined part that ran through the center of his hair, with the quick, scrutinizing glance that comes with a long, practical training in the railroad world. He paused for a moment at the crimson tie that was backed up against a pink shirtwaist. "Don't appear to be much sign of oil or cinders," he commented, "Where did you work last?" "Never have worked, sir. I've just left college

"Don't let that discourage fou," returned the official. "We have men on the road who have succeeded, in spite of college training. What "Nothing more than try." The official turned to the father. "I suppose

roads. Used to beg his nurse to take him where he could see the wheels go round and knows the number of at least three of the trains on the main line. They all do that," said the official, and to the close observer it was evident that there was a tired, if not sarcastic, tone in his voice, like that which comes at the end of a long day of dictating orders and letters.

never heard him accused of being a genius "Not on purpose, dad. I've been reading law lately, and it has taken me just one month to find out that I never was intended for a law-

roading is about as near the hardest work in the world, with a sick headache thrown in, that you have yet missed in your search for employment I don't know that we can do anything for you anyway. You see, the president of this corporation is not only giving excellent satisfaction to the directors, but is enjoying excellent health, and that position is not vacant. In fact, I don't know of a single opening unless it is that of office boy. Our present incumbent is off on his vacation, and his substitute refused to clean up a muss I carelessly made, on the ground that come a nigger porter. The result was that I had to let this Napoleon of the future seek new

you want to learn the railroad business."
"I'll take it and thank you, sir." The official looked up, and, although he may have been astonished, he did not show it. It's another characteristic of the railroad man that he wears the same mask in times of great pleas-

ure, tragic excitement and dally duty.

man I'd thank you if you would keep me mind. Can I start in now?"

But that is quite a different story.

Expert Knowledge Required of Customs Officials. Washington Star.

tween the artificial and the genuine. The board of general appraisers in New York has recently had before it the question of what rate of duty 0 per cent, ad valorem as precious stones cut, Vries has been forwarded to the Treasury De the decision of the surveyor of the port in that city that they were dutiable at 20 per cent. advalorem. At the hearing of the case a member of the importing firm testified that the artificial rubles were made of little chips of rubles that come from the rough ruby in the cutting of the latter, united together with glass and put into a kiln. They are subjected to such a high degree of heat, he said, that they are assemble and combined together. These articles are known as "doublets." The board of appraisers, however, came to the conclusion that the articles in dispute were not made that way and that they are really artificial rubles. The process of manufacture of artificial rubihas been known for a quarter of a century t certain scientists in Europe, and for many years was preserved as a secret by the French Acadof Sciences. Within recent years, how-defections on the part of the workmen, necessarily intrusted with the secret of manu-

The article is made by a combination of oxide of chrome and aluminium. This is the natural combination of the true ruby. The composition of this article and the true ruby are identical. They have the same degree of hardness, specific gravity and color.

The only way the imitation can be distinguished from the real is that the former under powerful lenses shows a rumber of concentric These appear in the manufactured, but never in the natural ruby, and are accounted for by the fact of the powerful pressure necessary in the manufacture of the artificial article. This distinction is very difficult of detection. So far as material, texture and uses are con-cerned, the articles are identical. The value of

northern Mexico. he artificial ruby is about one-tenth of the naturak It appears from the record that the degree of heat which would be necessary to weld pieces genuine rubies would melt them into a volaile substance which would escape, and for that eason the process of manufacture contended for is impossible, though pieces of ruby may be cemented with glass as stated. The merchandise in question is identical in material, texture and use with the genuine ruby. Whether or not this becomes a precious stone is unprofitable of inquiry, for in any event, being identical in ma-terial, texture and use with a precious stone, and not being provided for under the provisions of Paragraph 115, which provides for manufac tures of certain commerated precious stones, i ecomes dutiable, either directly or by simili-ude to precious stones, under the provisions of Paragraph 435, at the rate of 10 per cent.

Greene called on Mr. Rogers to pay off the loan, he was urged to defer the operation and to invest the money in St. Paul, Amalgamated Copper, New York Central and other stocks in which Standard Oil interests are large. Later, when Colonel Greene found his margins running low he asked another loan of \$500,000, Mr. Rogers did not ACTION OF THE ROCKEFELLER PARhappen to have the money to spare at that time, but gave him a cordial introduction to one of the leading Standard Oil banks, where he obtained the loan on a deposit of 50,000 shares of Green copper stock. He was induced to make the amount \$600,000, instead of \$500,000. Still later another loan of \$500,000 was made on the last 50,000 shares held by the colonel, Meantime, the securities in which he had been urged to invest kept going down and down and down, additional purchases being made on the decline for the purpose of reducing the average, as speculators say. The climax came when the colonel personally upbraided Mr. Rogers for MORGAN'S SUPREMACY IS GONE ers became righteously indignant that he should be held responsible for the colonel's unfortunate speculations, and the interview is said to have ended with a peremptory demand on Mr. Rogers's part for the payment HOW COL. GREENE WAS HELD UP of the loan made by him early in the game. Not being in a position to respond the colonel was obliged to stand by and see the slaughter of his securities and to see all of his lines closed out, leaving him stripped of

x x x The new bank formed by the consolidation own strength and its allied interests, the that interest, delivered an address before a all powerful. Their supremacy is not distheir influence is paramount. They could, i and to virtually take the "Kerosene Kings" People are wondering how it is all going

to end. They are speculating earnestly as to what means may be necessary to check the aggressions of this aggregation. Standard Oil money is piling up so fast that in legitimate efforts to find investment the group of millionaires composing it may, in the course of time, find themselves in actual \$20,000,000 deposited in banks and trust com- | control of the larger percentage of railroad panies. Incidentally, he dropped the remark | properties in the country. Their money accumulates like a huge snowball rolling down a hill. A snowball thus rolling and increasing in size will sometime find the bottom of the hill and stop. Will the Stand-ard Oil snowball meet the same fate and smash to pieces with its own weight, or will it continue to grow indefinitely until it overpowers the earth? People in their sober possibility. They speak of Standard Oil as the superstitious discuss a comet or some other awful, mysterious, overhanging thing. If the plans of the combination were beneficent it would be different, but the experience of the past year has shown that there is remorseless indifference to the welfare of the multitudes. The recent pathway of the Standard Oil group is paved with financial gravestones and lined with skeletons of

> is looked upon as a favorable indication and as an augury for better markets. W. G. NICHOLAS.

CALAMITY JANE.

A Woman with a Career That Was Stranger than Fiction.

her famous sobriquet to take the name of

No, that was not quite the end. The pitiful finale of this life of masculine freedom, of stirring action, of service to the State, in whatever wild fashion performed, was a broken old woman, pleading for shelter in the poorhouse of Gallatin county, Montana. "Calamity Jane's" adventures began young. At fifteen she was left an orphan. Much worse than that, there were four younger children for her to support. Some girls would have wept or taken in sewing. But Martha Cannery-that was her real name-was too sturdy a spirit, too daring a horsewoman, too good a rifle shot for Houses cramped her; petticoats hampered The upshot was that a suit of cowboy's clothes, with an adventurous crop-headed girl inside of them, rode into Fort Russell one day, and Genera! Custer, then preparing for the cam-paign of 1870 against the Arizona Apaches, had a new scout, so good a scout that even after her sex was discovered she was retained. In 1876 she was in the Big Horn country, in Wyoming, serving as scout and soldier under Custer, carrying important dispatches and probably escaping. trol of the Heinze properties to the Standard by a spell of pneumonia, which laid her up for a period, the horrors of the Custer massacre. Her nickname she received from Captain Eagan. wounded in battle, on her horse, and making a wild and successful dash for the safety of the Wars over, she became a mail carrier When William Hickok was murdered by the notorious desperado McColl, "Jane" hay with a cleaver. Strange must the quiet of stocks, but that was clearly not enough. It the grave seem to Calamity Jane!

THEY WORK HARD.

hard and fast combination has been per-New Orleans Times-Democrat. fected between the principal copper pro-"Did you ever notice how hard some men will ducers. It is an open secret that a working arrangement as to output has been entered into between the Standard Oil owners of Amalgamated Copper and Senator W. A. Clark, owner of valuable mines in Montana and the famous United Verde. It is no longer denied that the Amalgamated Copper interests have secured control of the Greene copper mines, and it is also said that the Calumet and Hecla has at last indicated a willingness to come into the combination. This deal will bring into harmonious relations interests representing more than 90 per cent, of the production of copper in the United States, the Dominion of Canada and A circumstantial and interesting story is told of the manner in which Colonel Greene was "held up by the heels" and "shaken erty to H. H. Rogers and his associates. The narrative has not been denied, and Greene, something like a year ago, borrowed \$500,000 of H. H. Rogers on 35,000 shares of his stock, then having a market value of about \$35 a share. It is then related it never once occurred to them that instead of that a few weeks later, when Colonel | gaining 5 cents they had actually lost \$4.95."

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS LARGELY OF THAT CHARACTER.

Professionals Inclined to Work for Reaction, Owing to Rapidity of Week's Recovery.

ALSO FREE PROFIT TAKING AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Stocks Finally Made a Vigorous Recovery, Retrieving Practically sending a man from their mines in Mon-All the Losses. tana to take charge of the Greene copper

> NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Operations in today's stock market were made up largely of professional trading, an important proportion of the Stock Exchange membership having left the city for an-end-ofweek holiday. The professionals were inclined to work for a reaction, owing to the rapidity of the week's recovery in the market, which might be assumed to have built up a vulnerable account on the long side of the market. London evidently took the same view of the situation, and had made inroads on last night's prices here before our opening. The selling by the arbitrage operations quickly carried prices down to the London level. There was also free profit-taking in Amalgamated Copper, attracted by yesterday's late spurt. After American the London selling was completed there was a pause and then a vigorous recovery, which retrieved practically all the losses. This was apparently in anticipation of a very favorable bank statement. The state- Am. Linseed Oil. ment did not meet this expectation. The Am. Linseed Oil pref.... 400 loan contraction, in connection with the Am. Loco. pref. week's augmented buying of securities, Am. Smelt. and Ref...... 1,400 surprise, but the sentiment of the market where a considerable gain had been hoped for. The market sold off again to about the lowest, with net losses of a point or more for some of the principal active The downward course of the stock market

terminated for the present in the plunge of last Saturday and prices have rebounded with some violence this week. It was not without the exercise of some forcible measures in the way of support of the market by large buying orders and by a relaxation of the pressure for liquidation of loans that the decline was arrested. Monday morning saw an ingathering of influential men in the financial world recalled from various quarters by Saturday's events, and it is commonly supposed that the results of Monday were the result to an extent of concerted measures among bankers and capitalists. The mere fact of the arrest of the decline had the effect of lightening the selling pressure on the market caused by the destruction of margins and the constant shrinkage of collateral. There was some further selling of collateral out of loans early in the week, causing a continuance of some of last week's rumors of financial difficulties overhanging the market, but the absorption of stocks was of a much more confident and determined character than for a long time.

After a period of some hesitation the market turned strongly upwards. It was natural that a turn in the market after so prolonged a fall in the price should have a very short interest. There was, besides, a large investment demand, waiting for the market to turn to supply them with reas-surance to come in and take stocks. It has been confidently held that the necessitous selling for some time without regard to values of stocks was carrying the level of prices down lower than was justified by any stringency in the money market. But so long as money necessities promised to force a continuance of the selling of stocks buyers were determined to keep out of the market with the chance of getting stocks cheaper by waiting. These condi tions were bound to cause a violent upward reaction at some time without necessarily waiting for a change in the conditions which have caused the great shrinkage in prices for the simple fact of the liquidation accomplishing the needed relief and thus putting an end to forced selling. It was found also when the market turned that there had already been an imdown by capitalists and corporations and foreign buyers. This had the effect of lessening the supply of stocks in the market when the buying demand developed. Buy-ing on a scale-down satiates itself with ac-ceptances of offerings and affords no check to a fall in prices.

The buying for foreign account, which has been admittedly large, but which is variously estimated, has had the effect of weakening foreign exchange and bringing it within measureable distance of the gold import point. Besides these wholly normal factors of an upward reaction there have been some factors regarded as improving the outlook. The fall in foreign exchange calls attention to one of these. Liquidation of a very large foreign indebtedness has been an important element in the weakness of stocks, as indicated by the high level maintained by domestic bank loans by reborrowing 4:40 for payment of foreign loans. Last year demands for payments of for-eign loans came in the fall crisis of the money market when the greatest demands were being made on the reserve centers for funds to move the crops. There is every promise that the movement of the crops this year will bring the normal inward movement of gold from abroad to help out purely commercial needs, which had been anticipated last year by these large foreign borrowings for speculative purposes, with such a disastrous sequence. The fall in exchange and the hardening of London discounts clearly foreshadows such a result. A sentiment of growing confidence in the making of good staple crops crystallized with the Agricultural Department's report for July. There is a reservation regarding the corn crop on account of its lateness. Neither is entirely confident in the stability of the iron trade as shown by the sensitiveness to report of the shutting down of some of the departments of the United States Steel Corporation, said to be for customary repairs. Reports of more immediate influence on Wall street were the increase of dividend rate in Canadian Pacific from a 5 to a 6 point basis, and the representation of St. Louis & San Fran- fractional recessions, the undertone was cisco interests in the Seaboard Air-line directory. The latter particularly was of a stimulating effect on the market as indicating the possibility of new developments in the community of interest as an outcome of the extensive sales of shares in various railroad properties. tered and fives have declined 1/4 and the

Bonds recovered in sympathy with stocks. United States old fours, new fours, regisnew fours coupon 1/2 per cent, on call. Following are Saturday's share sales and the recorded price changes:

est. 61% Atchison 32,400 63 Atchison pref Baltimore & Ohio. B. & O. pref..... Canadian Pacific Central of New Jersey ... Chesapeake & Ohio Chicago & Alton .. C. & A. pref ... Chi. Great Western & Northwestern Term. and Trans.... 21 7314 Chi. T. and T. pref....f... Colorado Southern S. first pref ... S. second pref. Delaware & Hudson. Del., Lack. & West..... Denver & Rio Grande .. D. & R. G. pref .. 100 77 36,300 29% 5,700 67% Erie first pref. Erie second pref..... Great Northern pref... Hocking Valley Hocking Valley pref ... 1,100 1 13414 13344 Illineis Central lowa Central Iowa Central pref. Kansas City Southern... 400 23 22
K. C. S. pref...... 100 37½ 37½
Louisville & Nashville... 1,400 108½ 106½
Manhattan L......... 4,400 135½ 135½
Met. Street-railway 600 115¼ 115
Winn & St. Louis 100 5932 5932 Minn & St. Louis. 14,600 Missouri Pacific Mo., Kan. & Tex...... M., K. & T. pref...... Nat. R. R. of Mex. pref..

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Norfolk & Western..... 200 644 634 N. & W. pref...... 2,460 244 234 speculative America look upon the Pennsylvania 16,200 126 125
P., C., C. & St. L. 106 61¼ 61¼
Reading 22,000 56 54% hancement of values which reaches into the millions with the elation and joyousness that always accompanies good news. Reading first pref Profit Taking a Feature. [A. R. Thompson & Co.'s Telegram.] NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Profit taking on Louis Southwestern .. the publication of the bank statement was L. Southwest. pref.... 1,300 St. L. Southwes St. Paul 13,800 1451/2 1431/4 the feature of to-day's stock market. Prices St. Paul pref from London were irregular this morning. Southern Pacific Southern Railway Southern Railway pref ... about Friday's close and remained rather firm, with not so much activity as we have had during the past three days. However, in anticipation of a good bank statement, prices gradually went higher until shorts took a hand and the best prices of the week were recorded: Union Pacific, 77%, last Saturday 65%; Atchison, 63, last Saturday 54; St. Paul 145%, against 133%. This 400 Wis. Central pref..... advance looked too tempting and there was a quick rush to sell. Prices melted rapidly and closed about on an average of one point EXPRESS COMPANIESbelow yesterday's close. WEEK'Y BANK STATEMENT. MISCELLANEOUS-Am. Car and Foundry 100 3414 34 Decrease Shown Instead of the Confidently Expected Increase. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of Consolidated Gas General Electric

441/2 · 44 815/8 815/8

Open- High- Low- Clos-ing. est. est. ing.

4% 38 104

..... 2% 2% 2%

6,900

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Chicago Stocks.

[Albert R. Thompson & Co.'s Wire.]

MONETARY.

Rates on Loans and Exchange-Clear-

ings and Balances.

INDIANAPOLIS .- Commercial paper, 4@6

per cent.; time loans, 5@6 per cent. Clear-ings, \$941,429.64; balances, \$185,581.13.

NEW YORK .- Call money nominal; time

money firmer; sixty days, 41/205 per cent.;

ninety days, 5 per cent.; six months, 5\\\266 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6\(\alpha 6\\\264 per cent.\) Sterling exchange firm with

actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.85.375

@4.85.625 for demand and at \$4.82.625@4.82.875

Money Rates Abroad.

LONDON.-Money, 2@21/2 per cent.; discount, 2%@2 13-16 and 2%@2% per cent.; con-

Markets for Silver.

NEW YORK .- Bar silver, 55%c; Mexican

LONDON.-Bar silver steady at 251/2d per

Specie and Mcrchandise Movement

NEW YORK .- Exports of specie for the

week from this point aggregated \$541,676 in silver and \$1.200 in gold.

Imports of dry goods and general mer-

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON.-Saturday's statement

of the treasury balances in the general

fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold re-

serve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance.....\$229,734,932

PRIVATE WIRE ADVICES.

an Extent Reactionary.

[Meyer & Kiser's Telegram.]

market was, to a certain extent, reaction-

ary. The dealings were in relatively light

came out, while selling of stocks caused

good, and any display of good buying put

prices up easily. The buying to-day was of

a miscellaneous character and could not,

taken in its entirety, be considered good.

The market evidenced a waiting tone at

times, and it was at no time sufficiently

definite to predicate possibilities on for the

coming week. Interest centered, as usual.

The interpretation but on it by traders was

adverse and the market sold off on its pub-

lication. A sharp spurt in a number of

stocks was made before the bank statement

figures came out. When the figures were

significance of the statement had not been

quite figured out. Then prices eased off.

Such stocks as St. Paul, Atchison, Union

Pacific, L. & N., Missouri Pacific and Rock Island eased off considerably. St. Paul was

especially inclined to break. Many stocks

held their own or showed fractional de-

Trading in Stocks Fluctuates, and

chandise were valued at \$10,276,396.

National Biscuit

National Lead

Pressed Steel Car pref....

Pullman Palace Car

epublic Steel pref.....

Leather pref ..

S. Steel pref.....

Total sales394,200

United States refunding twos, reg ..

United States refunding twos, coup.

states new fours, reg

States new fours, coup

States old fours, reg.

States old fours, coup.

States fives, reg....

United States fives, coup...

merican Can

sols, 90%@90%.

United Box Board ...

Western Union

...... 903,335,300 Circulation 43,950,900 Legal tenders 76,766,500 Dec.. 1,046,800 Specie 176,650,900 Dec.. 1,211,000 Reserve 247,397,400 Dec.. 2,257,800 Reserve required .. 225,833,825 Dec. 2,234,300 Surplus 211,565,575 Dec. 22,500 Ex. U. S. deposits . 30,872,450 Dec. 38,150 The Financier says: "The disappoint! financial showing by the official statemen of the New York Associated Banks la week were the decrease, instead of t quite confidently expected increase in the loans and the loss in cash reserve inste of an important gain which was foreshadowed by the preliminary estimates based on the traceable movements of money dur-ing the week. An increase in loans was expected to be shown as the natural result of the important reversal of the stock market conditions from those of extreme de-pression to buoyancy. It is evidence that there was very large buying of securities by capitalists and other speculators, who had confidence in the efficacy of the measures which had been taken for the relief of the embarrassed house and this removal of market brought about so great a demand for stocks as to make necessary large borrowings from the banks and other financial institutions. An increase in loans was also expected, in part, from the extension by banks of accommodation to embarras firms with the object of enabling houses gradually to liquidate their indebt-

631/2 last week, while on the other hand the bulls

or the best element of the investing and

the early part of the current bank wee was so large as to more than offset the increases resulting from the changed market conditions above noted and therefore, that the average showed a decrease. "The loss instead of gain in cash cannot be explained in any other way than there was an unsupported withdrawal of money by interior banks or by trust companies during the week. The cash reserve decreased \$2,257,000, while the estimates called for an increase of \$3,442,500. The loans decreased \$4,351,500, which sum added to the loss of cash would make \$6,609,300 less deposits. This item, however, decreased \$3,-937,200 or \$2,327,900 more than the total decrease of loans and of cash. Hence the statement did not balance. The requir reserve was diminished \$2,234,300 through the decrease in deposits. Deducting this sum from the above noted loss of cash leaves the almost insignificant reductie of \$23,500 in surplus reserve to \$21,563,575. This slight change in surplus is therefore an offset to the favorable showing of the other items of the statement. Con on the basis of deposits less those of \$37,-235,500 public funds the surplus reserve is

edness. Mercantile borrowing, through dis-

counts, was likewise large. The decrease

in this item, however, has been due to

the fact that the liquidation of the loans in

the previous week." FOR A STRIKE AGAINST THE TIP.

\$30,872,405. The loans last week were \$5,010,-

larger business on the Stock Exchange the

daily average of bank clearings was \$190,-

300 in excess of deposits, against 3424,600 the previous week. Notwithstanding the

Strong Plea for a "Walk-Out" Against the "Hand-Out."

Philadelphia Press. A great many strikes are occurring these days ferent causes. Some of the grievances com-plained of may be just, others are evidently imaginary, while it would be difficult to tell what is the source of some of other differen But so far as is known there has been no strike against tipping Every year the burden of the tip becomes heavier and harder to bear. When it was first duced from Europe it was confined to a few trades and to the class financially capable of meeting it. But now it has invaded all trades and all classes, and the man who does not tip must submit to ridicule and neglect. A correspondent who calls himself an 'average gives the Chicago Inter Ocean the following schedule of his tips for one day when traveling Bell boy who brought my pressed trousers ... 10.

Walter at breakfast. Extra boy who shined shoes. Extra for cabman above rate of fare. Lunch, with one as guest, waiter's tip...... NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-Trading to-day was comparatively featureless, and the volume and the tendency to dullness was well indicated. Before the bank statement

which are paid for in another form, and which the receiver of the tip is expected to perform as a part of his daily work. The case may be an extreme one, but it illustrates the impositions to which the traveling public is subjected and to a lesser extent those who stay at home. The "average man" also gives these reasons why met tip: "According to my judgment, there are three classes of people who tip menials—the person who tips because he is generous, the one who tips because he likes to appear generous, and the one who tips because he bribes the person tipped to give him more than his share of attention. I am in the last class." other reason also why men tip, and that is their on the bank statement, which seemed to be sensitiveness to ridicule, and it is doubtless more of the peculiar kind that satisfies no one, potent than all the rest. Wages are low, and in many cases the tip is the only remuneration received. But among self-re spectful American workingmen, of whatever class, who receive a day's wages for a day's work the tip should have no place. It is demorpublished, the market hesitated, as if the alizing to the man who gives and degrading to the one who receives. It should not be tolerat in this country, and a strike against it have almost universal support. Why not begin

> A Bottled Brother. London Daily News.

clines, such as New York Central, Penn-Dr. Gillespie, the present moderator of the Church of Scotland, tells how he was nonsylvania and Illinois Central, L. & N. was a strong feature of the early trading. There plussed the other day by a ragged urchin with was good buying early of Amalgamated whom he got into conversation. He said: "My boy, who looks after you?"
"Naebuddy," was the quick reply, "Where is your father?"

"Have you a mother?" "She's deld, tae." "Have you not a sister, then?" "I niver had yin." "But surely you have a brother?"
"Yes, but he's at Glasga College." studies to look after you a bit?

they keep him in a bottle." Assets of Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-Henry B.

CHICAGO. Indianapolis Office-107-208 Sevenson Building.

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Indeed, I'll tell you frankly, since you ask my Indeed, I'll tell you frankly, since you ask my advice, that, if you want the very best possible tooth powder, you must make it for yourself. It won't cost you much to make, either. You get three-quarters of a pound of precipitated three-quarters of a pound of precipitated tures of chalk and a quarter of a pound of order root, and these you mix together. You have then your tooth powder—the best one. There is noth-leg in the world so good for the teeth, you know, valorem.

TY THE ENGROSSING TOPIC. Instances of the Great Power Wielded

by the Millionaires Who Control the Standard Company.

Standard Influence Seems to Dominate Everything, and People Begin to Wonder How It Will End.

AND SHAKEN OUT OF COPPER.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Wall street finds nothing more interesting to talk about than the plans and doings of the Standard Oil party. It continues to be the principal engrossing topic. There is a large element in Wall street holding firmly to the theory that much of the shrinkage in stocks during the last eleven months is due directly to the sinister influence of this group of capitalists. There are others who scout this idea, while admitting that the Standard Oil crowd has been enabled, by reason of the decline in values, to obtain control of many properties upon which covetous eyes have been cast by its leaders. Wall street has never been able to forget the remarkable coincidence between the now famous Frank A. Vanderlip speech and the beginning of the protracted liquidation. It cannot be effaced from the memories of the financial community that just before the slump was inaugurated Mr. Vanderlip, who is the first vice president of the leading Standard Oil bank, and recognized as the mouthpiece of terests so varied that they are admittedly bankers' convention, in which he sounded a loud note of warning that the stock mar-

that a great majority of stocks and bonds

were now for sale below their value and

were on the bargain counter; furthermore,

if the market could demonstrate sufficient

strength to advance 5 points it would easily

go up another 20 points. In the financial dis-

trict the Rockefeller utterance is considered

as a definition of the changed attitude of

the Standard Oil party and as public ad-

vertisement that it is now willing to see

It is a grateful thought to Wall street and

investors in general, as well as to the mul-

Standard Oil crowd has got what it wants

and that there may be no longer occasion

for the destruction of values in order

that the ambitious plans of a group

of multi-millionaires and their hungry

ard Oil crowd "on top of the market," as it

is known to have been for a year, there is

to go out in the open in opposition to the al-

lied millions of that merciless coterie.

Standard Oil money controls the principal

banks in New York, two of the three great

life insurance companies, doing three-

fourths of the life business in the United

States, as well as numerous private agen-

cies for the control of capital. Time and

again during the long decline commission

houses and brokerage concerns supposedly

independent and able to stand on their own

feet have found themselves brought up

with a round turn for antagonizing Stand-

ard Oil plans or giving indiscreet utterance

to criticisms. Loans have been called per-

sistently and apparently without reason.

Obstacles have been put in their way mak-

One striking illustration of the power of

this aggregation is found in the experience

of a big commission and banking house

which had the temerity to stand sponsor

has several partners, whose combined re-

found them loaded up with the securities of

make terrific sacrifices of other industrial

was the Heinze corporation the Amalga-

mated Copper crowd was determined to se-

cure, and it evidently has accomplished

that purpose. There is excellent authority

ment of this feat the long-waged copper

war is practically at an end, and that a

cases bankruptcy has resulted.

ket and the country at large was in imminent danger on account of overspeculation, and unless sail was taken in immediately dire disaster would follow. The stock market made its final upward spurt within the next week or two after this speech, and then began the murderous shrinkage in prices which has reduced the market value "No," answered the father. "I don't remember ever hearing anything of the kind. Willy has made considerable mistakes off and on, but I of securities more than \$3,000,000,000. Mr. Vanderlip is still abroad on his wedding tour, and in his absence Mr. William Rockefeller has gone to the front as the Standard Oil mouthpiece. He found excuse for the expression of a bullish sentiment in "Well, if you are looking for something easy it won't take you two days to learn that railindignantly denying reports that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was intending to issue \$25,000,000 in new stock and that that corporation was in pressing need of money. He announced not only that the St. Paul did not need money, but that it had

elds to conquer, while I did the work he reroad men are just about as common as the rock bailast used on heavy grades, and there's a deal more have graduated from overalls and jumpers than have got degrees, although I don't deny that the theoretical training is a great thing to refer to after you have forgotten some of the unnecessary information acquired. A college education is a good deal like a good woman. She may make a great appearance while you are engaged, but you never know how much she is really worth in a practical way until long after you've been married. Now, if you want to take that office boy's place, it may be I could get you a job as section hand or, perhaps, as flagman by the time the regular boy comes back-that is, | titude of harried speculators, that the

"When can you start in?" he asked. "I'm ready right now. If you're without a boy | followers may succeed. With the Standat least know the way to the postoffice, and dare say carrying the mail is one of his duties. I don't know at all that I'll be quick to learn, but I'm not afraid to do any kind of sweeping or cleaning up. I reckon that'll just about fit no combination of interests in the street my measure, and if there is a chance as a flagofficial called in one of the clerks outside and told him to break the new boy in. After he had left he turned to the father and said: "That boy's got a mind just sudden enough to make a railroad man, and if he always backs up his judgment with as quick action as in this particular case he'll do. That is, if he sticks. I had no more idea of his taking the job than anything in the world. It's rather refreshing to be isappointed that way now and then. Most o the applicants talk a lot about the beginning a the bottom and work-up system, but what they really are after is appointment to something easy. And they always find that we're out of easy things. If you'll wait a few minutes while open the way for a party of Masons in the South to travel to some seashore resort in the East without having to change cars more than

once or wait anywhere for more than thirty minutes between connections, I'll take you up to the Transportation Club for lunch."

Several days later the railroad man for the Constitution found Willy still in the office as proof that he had stuck. More than that, he ing it difficult to secure new loans, and en-

THE MAKING OF GEMS.

Customs officials of the government are learn-000. They were strong enough to attempt ing something every day about artificial gems and how they are made. An expert knowledge is required to be able to tell the difference bethe financing of several important indus-trials. The decline in the stock market these corporations, and they have been carrying a large burden through the varying hould be assessed on artificial rubies, which stages of the depression, Repeatedly during now take the place of the genuine so often that none but experts can tell the difference. the past sixty days the street has been full of rumors affecting the solvency of the General Appraiser De Vries rendered an opinion that the artificial rubies are properly dutiable at firm. Time and again the banks made drives at them, and traveling was made as hard but not set, either directly or by similitude, under the provisions of Section 7, Paragraph 435, of the Dingley act. The decision of Mr. De as possible. The firm demonstrated its ability to stand up against the attacks, but this week the report has obtained currency and is commonly believed that they at last ran up the white flag and turned over the conconstructed rubies." They were consigned to a firm in St. Louis, which took an appeal from Oil interests, represented by the Amalgamated Copper Company. This report lacks official confirmation, but it finds ready credence in a community which is worked

facture, have imparted this information to others, and the process of manufacture has become known and the subject of scientific treatises and

out" of his holdings in the mine which

putting him into the stock market. Mr. Rog- PRICES REACH LONDON LEVEL his 135,000 shares and control of his property. A few days ago the Amalgamated Copper interests signalized their victory by

of the National Bank of Commerce and the Western National Bank, by reason of its strongest piece of banking machinery in America, outranking even the National City Bank with its \$25,000,000 capital and \$15,000,-000 surplus. The National Bank of Commerce has long been regarded as a distinctively Morgan institution, J. Pierpont Morgan having been vice president of it for many years and its actual acknowledged head. In the consolidation the Morgan interest becomes of secondary importance. It is now, in reality, a Standard Oil bank, by reason of the Standard Oil control of the insurance companies and trust companies holding a majority of the stock. The Standard Oil banking alliance includes also Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a concern whose financial operations have, for years, been second only to those of J. Pierpont Morgan, and latterly overshadowed the late "King of the Street." I use the term "late king," for it is now acknowledged everywhere that Mr. Morgan has been deposed and his crown placed upon the head of John D. Rockefeller. The latter and his associates have become so immensely strong and their inard Oil money and Standard Oil talents now dominate the New York banking field, a half dozen or more of the great industries, and the Eastern trunk-line railroad situation. Their holding in New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Reading are now so large that, while not constituting an actual majority ownership, desired, take actual personal charge of all the trunk lines in the East, with the possible exception of the Pennsylvania, and even there their power is acknowledged. Pennsylvania had to bow the knee before it could carry through its last financial deal,

senses talk in alarmed whispers over the

countless bankrupts. A recent feature of the stock market has been the purchase of small blocks of securities by savings bank depositors and people of small means, attracted by the high interest rates obtainable at the current range of prices. This is what is called the "job lot" trade, and is usually considered undesirable by commission and banking houses The invasion of the street by small investors is welcome at this stage, however, and

Fate, who is always making herself sport by putting women's souls in men's bodies and vice versa, was most completely baffled by a singular character who the other day laid down the weight of life. Martha Burk was her name; but it is by her nickname of "Calamity Jane" that she will be recalled to memories that go back thirty years. In the '70s every one had heard of her-that strange, picturesque being who in men's clothes (and yet known to be a woman) had followed the United States flag. fought-ave and killed-Indians, carried dispursued a murderer as one of a posse and brought him to bay, and then—ended by dropping

for a new corporation embracing the Heinze copper companies of Montana. This concern sources have been rated as high as \$25,000,up to believe anything it might hear camp. emphasizing the financial ability of the Standard Oil leaders to effect their ends. Previous to the supposed capitulation of the banking house referred to it was forced to

for the statement that with the accomplish- In Avoiding Work Tramps, for Instance, Expend Much Energy.

> work to keep from working?" said a man who keeps tab on things of a curious kind. "If you haven't you have missed something that will entertain you for a while when you have nothing else to do. Take the man who shirks his work, and as a rule you will find that the act of dodging what he should do will vastly increase the amount of work which he is forced to do. The man who shirks never has a smooth way of it. Things which he had hoped would redound to his good he finds to be really to his disadvantage. Instead of shirking decreasing the amount of work which the shirker must perform it increases the work. Besides, the man is robbed of that mental satisfaction which comes of duty well and faithfully done. You take the common beggar and the tramp as examples. Mind you, I am speaking of the real beggar and the real tramp, the 'professionals' as they are called, who develop into mendicants. I have often wondered if these fellows ever took the time to figure out how much less energy they could exoend on the little things and little comforts they et if they would but go about it in a different way. Of course, many of the beggars and tramps roaming over the country belong to the ardened criminal class, and they are simply out to loot in whatever way they can do it. But I was thinking more particularly of the man belonging to the honest class and not of crooks. shirking doesn't pay. It is a bad business, and, to use an old saying, 'costs more than it comes Yes, indeed. This thing of working just to keep from working is about the hardest work a man can do. I have known not a few instances of men who would burn up \$5 worth of museu-

weekly summary of markets and the large

[Porterfield & Co.'s Telegram.] NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction is fully demonstrated in the record of the past week's stock market. Reading last Sunday's

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

headlines foretelling of further fallures and disasters to the security list, and then to review the actual happenings of the present week it reads almost like fiction, but the

Copper, but it developed a weak tone later, The Eries and steel stocks were firm. The tractions acted well. C. F. I. was aroused from its lethargy and advanced several

> "Well, cannot he spare some time "Na, sir, for he was born wi' two helds, and

Ketcham, assignee of the Stock Exfirm of Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co., which failed serious truth of its records can readily be attested to both by bears and the bulls. The former look upon it as a week of torture and are as nervous and uneasy this Saturday as they were jubilant and happy mate free assets are \$0,000. on Aug. 5, announced to-day that the ap-